उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के क्षेत्र में बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों का प्रवेश

262.**प्रो. विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश के उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के क्षेत्र में कितनी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों ने प्रवेश किया है ।

(ख) इन कंपनियों द्वारा कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया है और इन्होनें कितना उत्पादन किया है ।

(ग) उससे कितने लोगों को रोजगार प्राप्त हुआ है, और,

(घ) उसका लघु उद्योगों तथा कुटीर उद्योगों पर क्या प्रभाव प़ड़ा हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN); (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) During the last 5 years (i.e. from 1/1/92 to 31/5/97), 641 proposal Involving Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) of Rs. 13251.67 crores in the consumer sector have been approved. Details .of production, are not maintained by this Ministry.

(c) Employment linkage is with respect to Industrial Approvals i.e. LOi (for Licensed Sectors) and lEMs (for Dolicensed Sectors). Such approvals are inclusive of •projects involving FDI. Employment projected on the basis of lEMs filed and LOIs issued during this period is roughly 56.6 lakhs.

(d) Under the existing policy, the Small Scale Sector is protected through the provision for reservation of Madam items for exclusive manufacture by SSI units. Non SSI units wishing to manufacture a reserved item have to necessarily undertake an export obligation of 75 per cent of'their production and also obtain an Industrial Licence. Moreover, foreign equity in excess of 24 per cent of the paid up capital of a SSI unit is not permitted.

प्रो. विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : उपसभापति महोदया, इस प्रश्न का उत्तर बिल्कुल नाकाफी और जानबूझकर कंफ्यूज करने की दृष्टि से दिया गया है । मैनें प्रश्न पूछा था कि मल्टीनेशनल कंपनियों के आने से स्माल स्केल और कोटेज इंडस्ट्रीज पर क्या असर पड़ा है और उसके इंपलीमेंट की स्थिति क्या है ? जवाब में यह कहा गया है कि स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में अगर कोई मल्टीनेशनल आ जाये तो 24 परसेंट से ज्यादा इक्विटी को अलाऊ नहीं करते, यह प्रश्न नहीं है । प्रश्न यह है कि मल्टीनेशनल को सीधा-सीधा लाने की जो इजाजत है उसमें तो कोई परसेंटेज का सवाल नहीं हैं, कितना परसेंटेज है वह तो हंड्रेड परसेंट आपने 13251 करोड़ रूपये उमसें लगा दिया ।

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि आपको स्माल स्केल और कोटेज इंड्रस्टीज 60 परसेंट एम्पलाइमेंट और 40 परसेंट इस्पोर्ट देती है और हिन्दूस्तान की सारी इकानामी उस पर टिकी हुई हैं तो उसमें इतने बडे मल्टीनेशनल को लाने से क्या यहां पर उन सब को बर्बाद नहीं किया जा रहा है, उन सब को बंद करने के कगार पर लाकर खड़ा नहीं किया जा रहा है ? आपने यह कहा है कि 821 आइटम्स स्माल स्केल सेक्टर के लिए एक्सक्लूसिव है । इन 821 आइटम्स में से कितने आइटम्स के अंदर आज मल्टीनेशनल को अलाऊ किया है इसका जवाब नहीं दिया है । करीबन हरेक के अंदर मल्टीनेशनल को आपने अलाऊ कर दिया है प्रौक्टिकली इन एब्रो वन और सभी आपने 11 को डि-रिजर्व किया है जिसमें आईसक्रीम, बिस्कुट, शबर्त और ब्लैड है । सब छोटो-छोटी आइटम्स को आपने डि-रिजर्व कर दिया है । आपकी

कमेटी ने रिक्मेंड किया है कि बाकी सब आइटम्स भी डि-रिजर्व कर दो । आप यह भी जानते हैं कि स्माल स्केल में अगर दस आदमी काम करतें हैं ...

उपसभापति : सवाल पूछिये ।

प्रो. विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : बस एक मिनट ।

अनइम्पलाइमेंट के कारण जो दस करोड आमदनी बेकार है क्या इनके आने से वे और ज्यादा बेकार नहीं हो जायेंगे ? और उनकी बेकारी का जो असर पडेगा उसके कारण क्या इन इंपलीमेंटशन खत्म नहीं हो जायेगी और स्माल स्केल कोटेज इंडस्ट्रीज बर्बाद नहीं हो जायेगी ?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Ma dam, I want to assure the hon. Memiser that we will never allow the small' scale sector or the tiny sector to be wiped out by anybody, leave laltine MNCs. -The standard condition attached to ……. *(Interrup tions)* ...

PROF.. VIJAY KU,MAR MALHO-TRA: But, it has been done. ... *{Interruptions).',*

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: It has not been done. Not only we, ho Government will do it becauise SSI is the backbone of our industry. The standard condition attached to it is in the FDI approval. We will not iencroachj upon the reserved sector for SSI. This is the standard, provision attached to every cleariance.

प्रो. विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : उपसभापति महोदय, ये यह बतांए कि कितनों में आई हैं?

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT: The simple question is: What are those industxies in. which multinationals have been admitted? .. *{Interruptions).*

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Ma dam, it is not only the multination als, but also any big industry can enter into the SSI provided the foreign equity is below 24 per cent and. . . *(Interruptions)* ... They should have some export target also. .... *(Interruptions)* .....

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT: Madam, we want a specific answer. ... *(Interruptions)*... In these 821 industries, how many multinationals have bean admitted? .. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: This is not a question of multinationals alone. Any big industry, whether it is a multinational or not, can enter into the SSI provided the equity is below 24 per cent. They can enter only if they fulfil certain export obligations. If the hon. member wants some specific instances, I will give him the details... (In-*ierruptions)* ...

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : उपसभापति महोदय, 70 परसेंट का हमारी बिग इंडस्ट्री बैन है । मल्टी नेशनल्स पर वैन कहा है कि 75 परसेंट आईसक्रीम यहां बनायेगा और 75% बाहर भेजेगा ? यहां से शर्बत बनायेगा तो 75% बाहर भेजेगा पर आपने जो सवाल का जवाब दिया है वह बिल्कुल गलत है मल्टीनेशन्सस पर ये बार नहीं है ।बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज पर तो है । मल्टीनेशनल पर कहां बार है कि यह जो इसमें आयेंगे 75 परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट करेगा ? वह तो पहले ही बाहर से आ रहा है ।

दूसरे स्माल स्केल के अंदर अगर वह आये तब तो 24 परसेंट इक्विटी है । बाहर तो 100 परसेंट आ रहा है क्योंकि आपने कहा कि सारे का सारा 13,251 करोड़ रूपये सीधे ही आ रहे हैं । इसमें कहा इसके ऊपर बार है ?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN; The foreign equity in excess of 24per cent of the paid up capital *(Interruptions).,,,*

PROF. VUAY KUMAR MALHO-TRA: That is for the small scale industries, not for the big indust-

SHRi MURASOLI MARAN; For big industries, there ig no bar provided they get approval. ...*(Interruptions)* ... There is an automatic route through the RBI. ... *(Interr-uptions)* ... If it is belDw 51 per cent or 50 per cent or 74 per cent, it comes through the RBI because an automatic route is there. Otherwise, they should lapply to the FIPB. ... *(Interruptions)...*

PROF. VUAY KUMAR MALHO-TRA; You have stated that there is an investment of ... *{Interruptions)* ..,

13,251 करोड़ रूपये की डायरेक्ट फौरन इन्वेस्टमेंट हैं।

Where is the question of 49 per cent fir 51 per cent or this or that?

इतने तो सीधे-सीधे कन्ज्युमर्स आइटम में आ गये।

Why do you not straightway say that multinationals ... *(Interrup. tions)...*

मल्टी नेशनल्स को हमने एलाऊ कर दिया है कि इतने आदमी काम करें। मैनें यह पूछा था कि इन्होनें कितनों को एम्पलाइडमेंट दिया है ? कितने आदमी बंद हुए ? इन्होनें किसी चीज को कोई जवाब नहीं दिया ?

श्री सिकंदर बख्त : स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में कुल कितने आये ?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Ma dam, this is a big list. I have got the list.... *(Interruptions)...* There are 641 proposals. ... *(Interruptions)* ... Every month we publish a publication. This publication is kept in the libriary. So, if you want to know something specifical-iy, I will give you the answer. ... *(Interruptions)...*

प्रो. विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : क्या आपके ऊपर ट्रेड आर्गेनाइजेशन, अमरीका,जापान वह दूसरी कन्ट्रीज का कोई दबाव है कि कंज्यूमर्स आइटम्स में, इम्पोर्ट को भी पूरी तरह खोल दिया जाये ? कंज्यूमर्स आइटम्स में इम्पोर्ट को खोलने से पहले जो मल्टीनेशनल्स आ गये सो आ गये हिन्दूस्तान में, बाकी सारा इम्पोर्ट हो जाने से क्या कोई हिन्दूस्तान कोटेज इंडस्ट्रीज और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पीट कर सकती है उनके साथ ? अगर कम्पीट नहीं कर सकती तो आपने जो रिजर्वेशन कर रखी है उसके कोई मायने नहीं रहेंगे। अभी वर्ल्ड ट्रेड आर्गेनाइजेशन की जनसेवा के अंदर नमीटिंग हुई थी। जिसमें आपके ऊपर दबाव डाला गया उसके बारे में क्या स्थिति है और आपने आलरेडी इम्पोर्ट खोल रखी है, बाजार के अंदर कंज्यूमर्स आइटम्स के सब इम्पोटिड आइटम्स खुले आम मिल रहीं हैं, बिक रही है और कंज्यूमर्स को कोटेज इंडस्ट्रीज और स्माल स्केल में करोडों आदमी बेकार हो रहें हैं इसके बारे में आपकी क्या नीति हैं ?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Nobody is putting presure on us. In fact, quantitative restrictions arei being bargained. Negotiations are going on. So, there is no question of our S.S.I. being affected in any respect.

SHRl ASHOK MITRA: Madam, Thank you very much, I would like to make an appeal to you to issue a directive to the Government. Let me explain v/hat I have in my mind. You know, continuously fbr the last four years, ^ve have been asking in thjs House some precise figures about the actual investment that has taken place. This is the' reply given to us todsA^ There is a figure quoted of appiiDvals-—Rs 13,251 crores or whatever it S—but we do not know what the ac*ual has been. If I apply the riatic that has really been applied, only about 20 percent Of the

approvals fructify into actual investment, then I have to assume that the lactual investment, has been of 'the order of Rs. 2,500 crores. The Government said that precise data of where this investment is taken place: is not Centrally maintained. It should have been Centrally maintained but i't is not being maintained. This is such an important area, we are placing su much stress on foreign investment and we plead ignorance that we do not have the data.' I'wish, Madam, that you will be kind enough to' issue a directive to' the Government in this matter.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Madam, I am thankful to the hon. Member for his suggestion. I have said that the figure are riot maintained Centrally by the Ministry of Industry. Probably, they will -be maintained by the- Department of Excise in the Ministry of Finance because virhatever is produced is being accounted for in the Excise Department. The FIPB receives applications for enterin? foreign investment. We open only one door- We are concerned with the amount of foreign investment and the project report. Probably we may add one more column—projection of employment. Madam, I have found out this lacuna and asked my Ministry to add one more column. It cannot be precise. Yet, we are going to do it.

The hon. Member, Mr. Malhotra, has asked me about items. There are 641 items. I do not want to take the time of the House to read them out If you want, I will lay a copy on the Table of the House or I will send it to the hon. Member.

The next question is: What is the amount of foreign investment that has gone into the consumer sector? I wanted to thank the hon. Members for having asked this question. In) fact, the priority sector and the core; sector account for more than 70 per cent of the total foreign investment right from 1991 to date. So, 70 per cent goes to the priority and the core sectors- The consumer industry which attracts the dividend balancing clause, accounts for approximately 11 per cent of the total foreign investment. I wanted to mate it clear that we are not opening the doors indiscriminately to the consumer sector. So far it has accounted for only 11 per cent and even in that 11 per cent, 75 per cent goes to the food processing industries, cars and electronics. For example, if you deduct that, the amount .would be very less. I wanted to give the figures.

SHRI ASHOK MITRA: These percentages are of approvals, not actuals.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Yes. I will give them also. For example, food processing industries, passenger cars and electronics, only account for 75 per cent of the approvals. It means, out of the Rs. 13,300 crores, they lake away Rs. 10,000 crores. So, the approvals that remain for the consumer sector are, after all, Rs. 3,300 'crores- But the actual' inflow is very less i.e., Rs- 11,922 crores. You are very right. Even then you need not be sorry about it' because the total approved inflow ratio is 4:1 but the mega projects which constitute 50 per cent of the total approvals, take time. So, if you minus the mega pro-jeots the approved inflow ratio is 2:1 which is -reasonable.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: Madam', recently, 1 read in the newspapers that the Minister for 'Industry stated that he was interested in multinational invesment both in computer chips as well as potato chips. If the statement made by him is true, T would like to know why he is allowing multinationals in the area of potato chips because quality products can be manufactured in India by our own people, and investment can also be done by us. He stated, "We welcome multinationals both in potato

chips and in computer chips, provided they provide employment, they bring in technology, they bring in market products, they bring in new market products". Madam, I want to quote an example here. Recently, the processing industry applied for manufacture of frozen french fries. Do you know what they did? For the last three years they have been providing extension services to potato growers in the Punjab and Western UP to produce quality potatoes. They want potatoes of a bigger size. They brought in a high-level technology to process a perishable vegetable-like potato- So, we have got backward linkages in agriculture. We have got income generation for farmers. That is why the Government of West Bengal—you know who rules West Bengal—permitted another foreign company to joint venture in West Bengal for making French fries- So, whenever they bring in employment, we will have backkward and power linkage with our farmers and villagers. If they bring in new technology, if they bring in market for our new products, naturally we have fo welcome them in the interest of the country.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SIN-GLA: Madam, I am extremely happy that the hon. Minister for Industry has mentioned about West Bengal. I happened to be a part of Punjab Government delegation to San Francisco. The entire West Bengal Government delegation, along with Shri Somnath Chatterji, as leader of their delegation, was also there. They were looking for investment only in food processing, only in consumer industry. If you want, T can produce that paper which he read there. So, I think, one should ti^ke it seriously. The second most important point. ... *(Interruptions).* ... Please listen to me, Mr. Malhotra-Ji. ... *(Interruptions)*...

PROF- VIJAY KUMAR MAL-HOTRA: Both are for Multina-tionals?

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SIN- GLA: Yes. The second point I want to mention is a very crucial one. Mr. Ashok Mitraji is a very senior colleague of ours. He himself raised the issue that only 20 per cent of investment of foreign companies are coming here, and not 100 per cent. He should realise what he speaks. This stops the coming in of foreign investment. He is worried that actual foreign inve'St-ment is only 20 per cent. My point is if such a limited amount of foreign investment is coming to the consumer industry, what would be the total emplo Tuent, or additional employment that would be caused in the process? This is the question which one needs to ask or the hon. Minister for Industry. What is the total actual displacement of persons caused by the multinational investment in the food processing or in the small-scale industries? What amount of employment generation has taken niace by the investment of multinational companies? Thank you.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Madam, I have already said that the figure of jobs created by the FDI is not maintained Centrally. The employment projections are given i-n IEMs failed that is for delifetised sector and the letter of intent given to the licensed sector. During the Dost-police period from August '91 to May '97 36.012 lEMs have been' filed, envisaging employment opportunities for about 6.48 million people, projectinsr an investment of Rs. 7121 billoin. These are the figures, I Have got. T may tell you that food processing is a kind of sleeping giant in India. Recently, we read in the newspapers that Mackenzie liad made a survey. It requires an investment of crores of rupees be-caii'se we do rint have enough food nrocpssinor industries.

From where will we have the m Therefore. we have to depend on FDI because if will have backward

linkages with our farmers, with'our agriculturalists.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Madam, the hon. Minister has just said that in regard to the 641 proposals which are in respect of the consumer sector, all of them are bringing in high level technology. I would like to ask him: are they really bringing in hiigh level technology, i.e. technology which is not available in India? I must have an assurance from the hon. Minister that none of the multinationals is bringing in a technology which is an obsolete one, or, a technology which is already available in India. It has to be a high level technology.

Moreover, when a high level technology comes into the country, it does not result in more employment. It does not generate new employment. It does not generate more employment. Rather, it reduce employment. This is always the concept of high level technology in the Western world. High level technology does not mean increase in the employment r ential. On the other hand, it red manpower. This is what high lev technology does. Another point is — as Mr. Singla has said — is it genuinely going to raise the employment level?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Madam, the hon. Member has raised . a very important question.The technology should be appropriate.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN:
Mr. Minister, you said that the multinationals are bringing in high level technology. I would like to have a categorical assurance whether the multinationals which are investing in India in the consumer goods sector are bringing in high level technology. Are they bringing in technology which is not available in India and which *ii*\ high level?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: It is a very good question. You and I are not the speciists to decide whether a teohnology is high leivel or low level or appropriate level. This worried us. Therefore our Ministry has appointed an expert group. We have commissioned the National Council of Applied Economic Research to do a study on foreign direct investment in India. They would go into the question and give us a report. Their study would include the identification of the level of technology currently available here and they would compare it with the technology being imported through FDI. It is being studied. The question has been entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research. They would give us a report within eighteen months.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: adam, my question has not been answered. They have already approved 641 proposals, without flrtt assessing the technology. Without first assessing the technology, how can we say that it is a hi^ level technolgy or not? How have these 641 proposals been approved without first assessing whether the technology which they are bringing in is high level or not?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: I have just now. said that we have not analysed it at allindependently. Wc do not know whether it is high level or not. They have been analysed by the concerned administrative Ministry.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: As the Minister of Industry, you must giva us an assurance that the technology which is coming in is high level.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN; This is a decision niade by the administrative Ministry When a proposal comes, we send it to the administrative Ministry. They evaluate it.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: I would like you to assure this House that the technology which the multina-tJonals are briging in is high level-

SHROTORASOLI MARAN: It has been decided by the concerned ad-mifiistrative Ministries, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not by his Ministry; different Ministries. Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, in an»wer to part(d) of the question, the hon. Minister has said that the small-scale sector is protected througii the provision of reservation of 821 items- Then he pointed out about certain conditions. He says that there is a 75 per cent export obligation on the non-SSI units; secondly, foreign equity in excess of 24 per cent is not permitted in a SSI unit. But this is only a pretext to give room for the multinationals to enter the reserved area for the SSI sector. This is one thing.

There is a second way of exploitation. I will give you one example, Madam. Hindustan Lever is part of Unilever. They have a big consumer market in Kerala. The traders there pointed out that the commission was very low. The company was exploiting tTiese traders. They went on refusing to take up the distribution of the products of Hindustan Lever. But the Kerala Government became their sole agent

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Marxist Government.

' SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Kerala Government became the sole agent ' of Hindustan Lever for distributing all their Products. They have recently opened 1,000 stores- This is bow ! this multinational is exploiting these poor traders. The important thing to be noted is that' the local Government is supporting this multinational company.

Therefore, the point is, traders are being exploited. Consumers are being exploited. The SSI units are also being exploited. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how does he propose to..'..

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Have you checkedjtour facts? Is it the Marxist Government which is *tn*-couraging the multinational?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Thcy are the agents. Some of them have gone to London. I do not know why they went to London. I would like the hon - Minister to look into this kind of exploitation by the multinationals; refusing to pay a higher commission to the traders. 1 would also like him to ao into the question of their- encroachment into the area reserved for the SSI sector and whether they had fulfilled the conditions laid down.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Madam, we will protect the SSI units. The hon. Member had been the Industry Minister in Kerala. He knows that it is a State matter. It is an internal problem. He knows how helpless 1 am.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Madam, •the hon. Minister has been trying his level best to defend the position which, in fact. indefensible. Why do«s he not straight away say, "We are not interested in giving protection to the local indiw-trv, th« local entrepreneurship. Where-ever we can posribly get either multinationals or other foreign investers. wtt are nrcpar^d to welcome them."? He is trvini to have some way out. In the case" of the small-scale industry, he has been reneatftdly sayin,g, "We are in favour of profecting the small-scale industry." Thereby, now he is trying to protect himsef by saying. "A new kind of tech-nology has beea brought in. That is why T am helpless in the matter." I thin- it will he a more honest statement it possibly says that there has been a parfure from the policv which was an-

nounced and that foreign investment will be allowed. I can understand that if a technology is not available in India, for some time you can invite some people. But, in the name of a new technology, if all kinds of people are brought in, what is going to happen to employment. Have you every given thought to this idea? Thousands and thousands of workers are being thrown out of employment. They have been in the small-scale , sector, and they have been helping the Government in exports. Your exports had, in fact, gone up to 16 per cent. Now your exports have gone down to 4 per cent. Your imports have increased. This clearly indicates that there has been; a total departure from the policy.

I want to have a categorical policy statement whether the Government believes that total protection has to be given to the local entrepreneurs and that nothing should be allowed at the cost of the local entrepreneurs.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: I totally agr:e with the hon. Member. There is no departure from the policy. We want tc protect the SSI sector. We will never do anything which is harmful to the SSI sector. I am giving this asurance one behalf of the Government.

Secondly, he sked, "Why don't you allow MNCs indiscriminately?" That is not the policy because MNCs alone cannot perform a miracle. Every dollar coming to India requires two-dollar equivalent of Indian money. Ninety per cent of investment comes from within India. Therefore, We have to promote and protect our industry. We have to create Indian MNCs. We are for that. We are protecting our entrepreneurs.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: I think, Mr. Chavan has asked whether you are going to permit investment in techuologies available in India.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: As I said, it is being studied by the NCAER. It will give a report. After that, we will come here with a clear statement.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The NCAER will study it providedi you make a policy statement. What is your policy? After you declare your policy, the experts can go into it. It is not the other way round.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN; The policy is now being decided by the administrative Ministries. If they say, "Okay, this will not harm us," we will permit them.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: The policy has to be given by the Induitry Ministry.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: The policy is for foreign direct, investment. We do not give policy for other Minis-. tries.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: An assurance was categorically given to the nation that no foreign investment would be allowed in obsolete technologies.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Narendfa Mohan, you asked your supplementary. Now please let me handle it. Please sit down. ... *{Interruptions)...*

Shri Shiv Charanji, please.

We have taken so much time for just two questions. I have still got ten namct before me. I think, I cannot call all the ten names in five minutes. There would not be enough time.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री सिकंदर बख्त) : सदर साहिबा, क्या आप मुतमईन है कि जो सवालात का जवाब आ रहा है,वह वाक्यी जवाब है ? अगर आप मुतमईन है तो ठीक है । आगे चलिए ।

†**نیتا ورودھی دل "شری سکندر بخت:** صدر صاحبہ۔ کیا آپ مطمین ہیں کہ جو سوالات کا جواب آدھا ہے وہ واقعی جواب ہے۔ اگر آپ مطمین ہیں تو ٹھیک ہے۔ آگے چلئے۔

†[ ]Transliteration in Arabic Script

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whether I am satisfied or dissatisfied^ there r.re only six minutes left. So, we cannot go on with the same question. We have to go to other questions.

बिहार में गांवों का विद्युतिकरण

*263. **श्री जर्नादन यादव** : क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार राज्य के कितने गांवों में विद्युतिकरण हो चुका है,

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बांका, गोड्डा, देवघर, दुमका, जुमुर आदि जैसे जिलों के गांवों का सिर्फ कागजों पर ही विद्युतिकरण हुआ है, ,

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास इन गांवों का सर्वेक्षण कराने तथा जिन गांवों मे अभी तक बिजली नहीं पहुंची है, उन गांवों का विद्युतिकरण करने की कोई योजना है और,

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र कुमार भगतराम अलघ) : (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

(क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, मार्च, 1997 के अंत तक बिहार में 47,832 गांवों को विद्युतिकरण घोषित कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) ग्राम विद्युतिकरण स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित करने तथा उनका रखरखाव करना संबद्ध राज्य बिजली बोर्डो की जिम्मेदारी होती है । बीएईबी द्वारा बताए अनुसार इन जिलों में विद्युतिकरण किए गए गांवों की संख्या विवरण-क में दी गई है । (नीचे देखिए)

(ग) ग्राम विद्युतिकरण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है तथा गैर-विद्युतीकृत गांवों का विद्युतिकरण किए जाने के लिए वाणिज्य वास्तविक लक्ष्यों का निर्धारण निधियों की उपलब्धता, राज्य सरकारों की प्राथमिकताओं तथा अन्य आवश्यक निवेशों को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है ।

(घ) सन् 2000 ई. के अंत तक शत-प्रतिशत गांवों का विद्युतिकरण कार्य सम्पन्न किए जाने के लिए बिहार सरकार ने 1995-96 में एक योजना तैयार की थी । तथापि, बिहार में शेष गांवों का विद्युतिकरण किया जाना, बीएसईबी के पास निधियों की उपलब्ध्ता तथा अन्य निवेशों पर निर्भर करेगा ।

विवरण- क

बीएसईबी से प्राप्त प्रगति रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मार्च, 1997 के अंत अत बांका, गोड्डा, देवगढ, दुमका, जमुई जिलों के विद्युतिकरण गांवों की संख्या निम्नवत हैं :-

जिला	31.3.97 की स्थिति के अनुसार विद्युतिकरण गांवों की संख्या
भागलपुर	1910
बांका	
गोड्डा	745
देवगढ़	1315
दुमका	1350
मुंगेर	1759
जमुई	

टिप्पणी : बांका तथा जमुई जिलों के विद्युतिकरण गांवों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि इन जिलों को क्रमश: भागलपुर तथा मुंगेर से अलग कर दिया गया है ।

श्री जर्नादन यादव : मैंडम, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रश्न को मैंनें पूछा था, उसका जवाब ही नहीं है ।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री सिकंदर बख्त) : कोई नई बात है क्या ?